

STATE NEWS NOTES

Weekly Budget of News Items Gathered by Our
Special Correspondent at Jackson

TICK WORK IS PROGRESSING OLD RATES ARE REINSTATED

DR. HECKER DOING GREAT WORK IN HINDS AND RANKIN.

Great Results Have Come From Quarantine—Tick May Be Eradicated in Another Year.

Jackson.—Dr. Frank Hecker, who has charge of tick eradication in Warren, Hinds, Rankin and Madison, reports fine results he obtained, at recent meetings of the above boards, all of which have adopted quarantine rules and regulations of state, and will endeavor to eradicate the fever tick during this year. A great number of vats are to be built and a liberal number of inspectors will be appointed to see that the cattle are dipped every two weeks, and the counties doing the best work in tick eradication will be awarded prizes as follows:

First Prize—Eight pure-bred males of different species.

Second Prize—Six pure-bred males of different species.

Third Prize—Four pure-bred males of different species.

The said cattle will be presented to county live stock associations, which will be formed by the counties where the eradication is being conducted, and they will have the control of said cattle. Said cattle will be on exhibition at the state fair grounds during the State Fair, and awarded from there to counties who have earned these prizes by eradicating the ticks at the earliest date.

ENFORCE TICK LAW.

Rankin Supervisors Urge Quarantine Be Established.

Brandon.—Resolutions dealing with the cattle tick situation in Mississippi were adopted at a meeting of the Rankin county board of supervisors. The resolutions read:

"Be it resolved by the board of supervisors of Rankin county, Mississippi, that the tick eradication law be enforced and quarantine rules and regulations of the state be adopted as to dipping the cattle and eradicating the fever ticks in the said county. The official arsenical solution to be used, subject to the approval of the inspector in charge.

"Public vats to be built when deemed necessary and medicine furnished for all vats whenever they are for the public use."

HUMPHREYS GETS GAVELS.

Beauvoir Soldiers Present Them to Wash- ington U. D. C.

Washington.—Representative Humphreys of Mississippi recently received two cedar gavels from the Beauvoir Confederate Soldiers' Home, which he will present to the Dixie Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, of Washington. The gavels were made from wood cut out of a cedar tree which grew in the front yard of the old Jefferson Davis home at Beauvoir. One of the gavels is inscribed "Made by H. M. Wilson, Company F, Ninth Mississippi Infantry, C. S. A., veteran Beauvoir Soldiers' Home, 1912." The other is inscribed, "From a veteran of Beauvoir Soldiers' Home, 1912."

Want Army Stock Farm.

Columbus.—The United States government has under consideration a plan to establish somewhere in this section a demonstration stock farm for the purpose of raising horses for the army, and Col. John P. Mayo, one of the most enterprising citizens of Columbus, is taking steps to bring to the attention of the proper authorities the advantages which Lowndes county possesses for a farm of this character.

Raise Constitutional Point.

Meridian.—A demurrer raising a constitutional point was argued in circuit court in the case of State vs. Dr. J. N. Tucker, charged with practicing medicine without license. The lawyers for the defense claim that the statute containing the provisions under which the charges were made is unconstitutional, because it allows women to practice midwifery, at the same time prohibiting men, without license.

X. C. Surveying New Line.

Jackson.—A party of 15 civil engineers of the Illinois Central railroad began to make a survey from this point extending about 25 miles up Pearl river valley on the east side of the river. It is learned from a reliable source that the company is making a tentative survey with the ultimate object of building a road to Birmingham, Ala., by connecting with the Aberdeen line further north. The road penetrates the largest undeveloped section of the state, rich in timber lands consisting principally of yellow pine.

Big Demand for Alfalfa.

Columbus.—"There is no danger of overproduction of alfalfa. I myself can sell all the alfalfa that can be produced in the state of Mississippi." The foregoing is a statement made by G. C. Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton is one of the largest hay dealers in the state, having handled between 400 and 500 cars of this staple during the past season. In Mr. Hamilton's opinion, alfalfa is such a choice stock feed that preference for it over grain will prevent overproduction, as well as the limited acreage on which it may be grown.

DECISION OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS ANTICIPATED.

Case Can Go Direct to Supreme Court Without Formality of Chancery Proceedings.

Jackson.—As anticipated by many of those who heard the testimony and arguments before the Mississippi Railroad Commission relative to the all-absorbing freight classification proposition, on the petition of shippers, commercial secretaries and others, for a hearing, the commission decided in favor of the petitioners and orders the former, or "Mississippi Classification," reinstated.

Whether the carriers or those representing them will accept the decree without appeal remains to be seen, as the railroads have the right of appeal direct from the commission to the supreme court, without the formality of going into the chancery court for an injunction.

The following is the text of the order relative to the classification matter.

It appearing to the satisfaction of said commission, after due and deliberate consideration of the testimony offered in said cause, that Southern Classification No. 38, together with its supplements thereto, the same having been adopted by the Mississippi Railroad Commission at its regular January meeting, 1912, to govern and apply on all railroads and common carriers doing an intrastate business in the state of Mississippi, is unreasonable and unjust and imposed an unnecessary burden upon the people of Mississippi, and that the same is not practicable.

It is ordered that the action of the commission abrogating and making null and void "Southern Classification No. 38" and its supplements thereto, and adopting in lieu and instead thereof Mississippi Classification No. 1 with its supplements, become effective upon all railroads and common carriers in Mississippi doing an intrastate business, on and after the 4th day of March, 1912.

WANT HARDY RETAINED.

Strong Petition Being Sent to Governor Brewer.

Jackson.—A petition is being circulated asking that the resignation of Prof. J. C. Hardy, as president of the petition originated at Starkville by a Agricultural and Mechanical College be not accepted. It is understood that the petition originated at Starkville by a number of influential citizens, and has been addressed to Governor Brewer and the board of trustees, of which the governor is the ex-officio chairman.

Governor Brewer has not intimated that he has received the petition or protest against accepting the resignation of President Hardy, nor has he stated his position in the matter. Rumors are floating freely around the legislative halls that George R. Highwater, of the Farmers' Union Warehouse Company, will be put into the position left vacant by Professor Hardy. Just what the result of these protests and petitions will have remains to be seen.

THREE ARE PARDONED.

Governor Grants Clemency to Men Whose Time Was Nearly Up.

Jackson.—Governor Brewer pardoned three men, J. B. Flowers, of Claiborne county, who was convicted in the Circuit Court of that county for unlawful retailing.

A. B. French, of Harrison county, who was sent up for the same offense of retailing, was pardoned at the same time and under practically the same conditions.

J. O. Smithwick, who was sent to the penitentiary in Nov. 1909, from Forrest county, was released. He had been convicted of gaming with minors, and sentenced to serve two years.

Meridian Officer Shot.

Meridian.—Police Officer A. F. Russell, while attempting to arrest an unknown negro, was shot by the negro and is expected to die. The negro escaped. A lynching is reported as certain if the negro is caught.

MAY USE MOTOR CARS.

Railroad Considers Experiment on a Branch Line.

Laurel.—A motor car, to do much of the local business upon the New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago Railroad, is said to be among the probabilities of the early future.

The opening of the line to New Orleans will greatly increase the business of this line from South Mississippi points, and to furnish greater facilities for handling this business additional trains will be put in service.

Mississippi Legislature

NO FOREIGN LAND OWNERS

LOWER HOUSE PASSES A DRASTIC MEASURE.

Gov. Brewer Revives Elective Judiciary With a Special Message to the Senate.

Jackson.—The house of representatives passed a bill prohibiting corporations from acquiring or holding land in this state for agricultural or farming purposes. The bill was passed by the decisive vote of 94 yeas to 19 nays. A stubborn fight was made against the measure by the minority, but without any chance of success in materially amending or killing the bill. The majority of the members had determined to pass the bill, and they carried it through with a whoop. Only one amendment was adopted during the debate, and the effect of that was to strengthen the bill. The bill was amended by inserting a provision prohibiting the granting of charters to corporations desiring to acquire or hold lands for farming or agricultural purposes.

The bill is drastic in its provisions. It is known as House Bill No. 309, or the "Corporation Land-Holding Bill."

About a dozen bills on this subject were introduced and this measure was, in the nature of a substitute for all of the other bills. The bill passed absolutely prohibits corporations from purchasing or owning farm lands in Mississippi in the future, but it does not interfere with any company that has already been organized and is now engaged in that business. The bill applies to foreign corporations as well as domestic corporations. Chancery courts are given power to appoint receivers and dissolve any corporation that attempts to violate or evade the law. The attorney general of the state and the district attorneys are required to enforce the provisions of the act.

REVISION OF CRIMINAL LAWS.

Governor Favors Appointment of a Com- mission.

The following message was sent to the legislature by Gov. Brewer, which is suggestive and significant:

"Gentlemen of the Mississippi Legislature:

"I desire to call your attention to the great necessity for a reformation of the criminal laws and procedure of this state, and in my judgment the best and most systematic way to do this would be the passage of a statute authorizing the governor to appoint three able criminal lawyers to revise the criminal laws and procedure. This can be done at small cost and will greatly facilitate the bringing of the guilty to their just deserts."

"I again reiterate that I do not believe there is anything that can do more to advance the moral welfare, the industrial development and aid us in the march to a higher civilization than a splendid code of criminal law and procedure that may be plain and easily enforced."

Brewer Revives Elective Judiciary.

Gov. Brewer revived the elective judiciary question by sending a special message to the legislature requesting the lawmaking department to join the executive department in requesting the supreme court to furnish an opinion on the validity of the constitutional amendment adopted by the people making circuit and chancery court judges elective. The governor advised that this course be pursued before the amendment is inserted into the constitution. Unless this course is followed, he pointed out, chaotic conditions in the state's judicial branch might follow.

The senate, following the suggestion of the governor, adopted a concurrent resolution calling upon the supreme court for an opinion.

The bill introduced by Senator Bond empowering boards of supervisors and municipalities to appropriate money for exhibits at the Mississippi centennial, to be held at Gulfport in 1917, was reported favorably to the senate by the committee on agriculture.

Bills have been introduced in both the senate and the house to permit the manufacture of wood alcohol in the state. If a law covering this subject is enacted it is said that it will result in the establishment of half million dollar plants at Hattiesburg and Gulfport to manufacture wood alcohol out of waste pine timber.

Stone County Created.

The bill creating the county of Stone has passed both houses. The new county will be formed from territory taken from the northern part of Harrison, the southern portions of Forrest and Perry, and the western end of George. Wiggins will be the seat of government of the new county.

TO MAKE CHOLERA SERUM.

Eminently Practical and Sensible Bill by Mr. Hemphill.

One bill that was hailed with a great deal of acclaim by the farmers of the legislature is that introduced by Mr. Hemphill of Carroll county, requiring the veterinarian of the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station to manufacture hog cholera serum for distribution in the state at a cost calculated upon the actual cost of the manufacture and with such profit only as will keep the work

IRREGULARITIES ARE CHARGED.

Resolution for Investigation of the State's Convict Farms.

Jackson.—Charges of alleged irregularities in connection with the management of the Mississippi penitentiary farms created a breeze in the house of representatives. Representative S. M. Nabors of Alcorn county, chairman of the committee on penitentiary affairs, sent to the clerk's desk the following resolution.

"Whereas, It has been charged by some of the cotton buying concerns of the country that they have not been accorded equal privileges to bid upon the state's cotton as other concerns since the year 1900; and

"Whereas, It has been reported to the penitentiary committee that there was some cotton sold in the fall of 1908 at a high price, and that in the spring of 1909 this cotton was refused by the purchasers after cotton had fallen materially in price, therefore be it

"Resolved, By the house, the senate concurring, That there be a committee of four members from the penitentiary committee of the house, appointed by the speaker of the house, and—

from the senate committee, to be appointed by the president of the senate, to make investigation of these charges; that this committee shall have the power to employ a stenographer and summons and compel witnesses to appear before the committee and give such evidence as they may possess."

The resolution was adopted.

According to rumors afloat around the capitol, the state lost \$38,000 on the cotton deal referred to in the Nabors resolution. Whether these rumors are true or false it is not known here.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

Three Amendments Added to the Or- ganic Law.

Thursday was constitutional amendment day in the house. Three constitutional amendments were taken up and adopted. Constitutional provision for the election of circuit and chancery judges by the people. The second amendment inserted into the organic law is a substitute for the section in regard to the session of the legislature. Under the old provision of the constitution the legislature held what was known as a "short" session every two years, at which only questions submitted by the governor, except appropriations and revenue bills, could be considered. The amendment makes all sessions of the legislature regular and deprives the governor of the power to say what the lawmakers shall or shall not do. The third amendment inserted was a provision, requiring the legislature to insert amendments into the constitution at the next succeeding session following their adoption by the people.

All of the amendments have been ratified by the people, and they will become part of the state's fundamental laws.

To Regulate the Barbers.

A bill that has the endorsement of the state board of health, and which will be applauded by every man who has to patronize barber shops was introduced in the house by Mallett of Hinds, designed to regulate the conduct of those resorts and to place the supervision and regulation of them under the board of health, and prescribing in general terms some of the fundamentals required of them in the way of public safety and sanitary observances.

Burkitt Bill Passes.

The house passed the Burkitt bill abolishing the present governing body and creating a new general board of trustees of the four state educational institutions, to be composed of five members, with the governor and superintendent of education as ex-officio members.

Report Against "Maniac" Bill.

The senate judiciary committee ordered an adverse report on Senate Bill No. 94, which has been dubbed the "maniac" bill. The measure, if it had passed, would have made it possible to recover damages for mental anguish. The bill was bitterly fought by the telegraph and telephone companies. The telegraph operators throughout the state joined in the fight to kill the bill, and it was mainly through their work that the senate committee voted to report adversely upon the measure.

Pension Bill Passed.

S. B. No. 64, to appropriate from the pension fund refunded to the treasurer, money to pay pensions to those whose applications were received after distribution had been made to the counties by the auditor, or whose names were omitted from the pension list through mistake, and in the event of the death of any pensioner before receiving his pension, etc., was called and passed.

Regulate Interest Rate.

The senate passed house bills Nos. 123 and 132, known as the "money bills." One of the bills reduces the contract rate on money from 10 to 8 per cent, while the other measure exempts from taxation all money loaned in the state at 6 per cent. Several important amendments were adopted which will necessarily sending them back to the house. The 8 per cent bill was amended by making it effective January 1, 1913, and by inserting a clause penalizing loans above 20 per cent. This last clause is aimed at loan sharks.

To Encourage Farmers.

The senate finance committee has made a favorable report on the bill designed to stimulate and encourage agriculture in Mississippi. The bill provides \$100 shall be allotted to each county in the state for excellence in agriculture, horticulture and stock raising to be decided by the exhibit at the state fair, and the awards to be paid on the certificate of the commissioner of agriculture. If the county don't exhibit that is its lookout; the \$100 is there for it if it does.

PROTECT OYSTER INTERESTS

COMMISSION WILL ASK \$12,000 TO PROMOTE THE INDUSTRY.

Oyster Reefs in Mississippi Are Not Productive and Must Be Developed.

Jackson.—That the oyster industry of the state may be properly developed, the Mississippi Oyster Commission will ask the legislature for an appropriation of \$15,000 to develop the reefs between Ocean Springs and Pascagoula. The oysters on certain of the reefs are valueless because of the small size and are not merchantable. The appropriation of \$15,000 will be in addition to the regular appropriations allowed to the commission of all money derived from the revenues of the board which amounted to \$12,000 a year.

Senator Jackson, one of the leading members of the senate from South Mississippi, introduced a concurrent resolution in the upper house, authorizing the committee on fisheries and game to visit the oyster reefs. The senate adopted the resolution, but it was killed in the house.

It is understood that the commission will recommend that the tax on oysters taken from Mississippi waters be increased to five cents per barrel, and that the fishermen be allowed to retain the shells. The tax has heretofore been three cents, and the state retained possession of one-third of the shells.

The commission has been considering the advisability of having the oyster law changed so as to authorize the commission to lease oyster lands to fishermen, such as is done in Louisiana and some of the other states. This will give the fishermen the right to improve the beds, and will also give him the right to protect them from depredations of others.

Such a law will tend to encourage the industry, and give the state a far greater revenue and bring Mississippi reefs among the foremost in the country.

RAISING MONUMENT FUNDS.

Only \$3,000 of \$10,000 Needed Remains to Be Collected.

Greenville.—Mrs. Robert Somerville, of this city, is devoting her talents and energy to promoting the Confederate women's monument cause. She has been acting as the personal representative of Gen. Charles Scott, and as such has visited a number of the larger cities of the state and organizing county associations which have as their object the raising of funds to erect this monument to the women of the Confederacy. In her work she has received much encouragement, and in the cities of Natchez, Gulfport, Hattiesburg, Jackson and Yazoo City, much interest was manifested in the cause, and organizations affected which are working in an effort to raise the \$10,000 necessary to build the monument, of which sum about \$7,000 has already been subscribed, leaving a balance of only \$3,000 yet to be secured.

TO PROTECT THE ROBINS.

Coast People Want Redbreast Saved From Slaughter.

Petitions have been forwarded to Representative Rushing of Harrison county, on the coast, containing more than 600 names from Biloxi, and 150 names from the Soldiers' Home, asking that he get a law passed protecting robins in Mississippi, and placing them on the list of birds that shall not be killed. The deafening slaughter of these birds, which winter in the south, has aroused the tourists on the coast.

Grant Ministers' Request.

Nettleton.—The board of aldermen acted upon a petition from the resident ministers of Nettleton, to the effect that all slot machines, petty gambling devices, games of chance, or any plan of raffling whereby a capital prize is offered, be excluded from the corporate limits of the town. The board of aldermen thanked the clergymen for their interest in the matter and instructed the marshal to give notice that all such devices must be discontinued at once.

Hookworm in Lincoln.

Brookhaven.—Drs. Whitfield and Buchanan have been in our county since the middle of November, 1911. Their report shows that they have examined 2,624 people and find 1,718 infected with hook-worms, and they have treated 1,209 of the above number; 1,680 are pupils of the rural district, and 1,348 of them have hookworms, of which number 934 have been treated.

Veteran Goes to His Reward.

Nettleton.—R. A. Pennal, one of the oldest citizens of this community, died at his home, five miles east of this place, at the advanced age of 83. A few years before the Civil War he removed to this community, and during the war rendered valuable service to the Confederate army as a soldier.

Increase Convicts' Pay.

Meridian.—Following a plea for justice by the people of Lauderdale county, the supervisors have raised the pay of a county convict from \$5 to \$8 per month, in working out fines on the county roads.

Vital Statistics Bureau.

Jackson.—The members of the State Board of Health recently appointed by Governor Brewer are unanimously in favor of the proposed establishment of a vital statistics bureau and are urging the adoption of such a measure as will provide for this extremely important department.

It is pointed out that under the system we now have, there is no definite method of learning, except in cases of an epidemic, just what disease or diseases are most prevalent in the State.

TESTIMONY OF FIVE WOMEN

Proves That Lydia E. Pink- ham's Vegetable Com- pound Is Reliable.

Reedville, Ore.—"I can truly recom-
mend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound to all women who are passing
through the Change of Life, as it made
me a well woman after
suffering three years."

—Mrs. MARY BOGART,
Reedville, Oregon.

New Orleans, La.—
"When passing through
the Change of Life I was
troubled with hot flashes,
weak and dizzy spells and
backache. I was not fit for
anything until I took Ly-
dia E. Pinkham's Vegeta-
ble Compound which
proved worth its weight
in gold to me."—Mrs. GAY-
TON BLONDEAU, 1641 Po-
lymnia St., New Orleans.

Mishawaka, Ind.—"Women
passing through the
Change of Life can take
nothing better than Lydia
E. Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound. I am recom-
mending it to my friends
because of what it has
done for me."—Mrs. CHAS.
BAUER, 523 E. Marion St.,
Mishawaka, Ind.

Alton Station, Ky.—"For
months I suffered from
troubles in consequence
of my age and thought I
could not live. Lydia E.
Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound made me well
and I want other suffering
women to know about it."
—Mrs. EMMA BAILLY, Alton
Station, Ky.

Deisem, No. Dak.—"I was passing
through Change of Life and felt very
bad. I could not sleep and was very
nervous. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound restored me to perfect health
and I would not be without it."—Mrs.
F. M. THORN, Deisem, No. Dak.

Relieves Backache Instantly

Sloan's Liniment is a great
remedy for backache. It
penetrates and relieves
the pain instantly—no rub-
bing necessary—just lay
it on lightly.

Here's Proof.

"I had my back hurt in the Boer War
and in San Francisco two years ago I
was hit by a street car in the same place.
I tried all kinds of dope without suc-
cess. Two weeks ago I saw your lin-
iment in a drug store and got a bottle to
try. The first application caused instant
relief, and now except for a little stiff-
ness, I am almost well."

—FLETCHER NORMAN,
Whittier, Calif.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

is the best remedy for
rheumatism, neuralgia,
sore throat and sprains.

Miss E. Rux of Brooklyn, N.Y.,
writes: "Sloan's Liniment is the best
for rheumatism. I have used six bot-
tles of it and it is grand."

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To Make \$100 Per Month
Above Expenses

About 2000 Men are now making
our Medicines, Extracts, Spices, Soaps, Per-
fumes, Toilet Articles, Scent and Pottery
Preparations, Talcum, Etc. Our Company
fastest growing, most progressive, most suc-
cessful. Established over 17 years. Capital
and surplus over \$2,000,000. Big Branch
Warehouses at Memphis, Tenn. and Chicago,
Pa. make low freight rates and quick ser-
vice. Total floor space in factories and ware-
houses over 10 acres.

We Now Want one man in each territory
all deliveries to farmers and others from a wagon, and
charge of everything pertaining to your business in his
territory. We do not want to hear from men
under 31 or over 40 years of age, who are not able to
do a full day's work, who are not able to do a
business man's job, who are not able to do a
man's job, who are not able to do a man's job,
who have been fairly successful—honest, industrious
men who will be satisfied to make not less than

\$100 Per Month. Clear Profit
above expenses. The first year, \$1000 the second
year, and \$2000.

If you are fairly acquainted with your territory and
think you can do the job, write us at once in writing
for particulars as we are now rapidly closing out
territories. We do not want to hear from men
under 31 or over 40 years of age, who are not able to
do a full day's work, who are not able to do a
business man's job, who are not able to do a
man's job, who are not able to do a man's job,
who have been fairly successful—honest, industrious
men who will be satisfied to make not less than

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